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~~PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD~~

PANEL "B"

GROUP I - INVENTORY OF COLD WAR MEANS

I. List of Means

To consider the means of waging cold war one must take into consideration the following three factors:

1. The fields of endeavor in which the cold war is to be waged,
2. The weapons to be employed,
3. The doctrine or techniques connected with the use of these weapons.

The sum total of these three represents the means.

For the purposes of consideration at the PSB level where the primary function is one of coordination in order to provide an integrated and effective national effort, the greatest emphasis should be placed on the consideration and selection of fields on which the cold war is to be conducted. Not until all fields of endeavor have been exhaustively examined should the selection of weapons take place, and much of this, as well as the technique of their usage, can be decided by the implementing agencies that wage the cold war.

The fields of endeavor fall into three basic classifications: Political, Economic, and Military. All of these have psychological implications, and the weapons and doctrines may be concurrently applied to more than one field. From the standpoint of "psychological strategy," which may be defined as the application of all forces bearing on international relations except overt armed conflict, these fields should be studied in the light of organizations or activities which create national "postures," which in turn provide pressure or potential pressure effecting the course of international events.

It is believed that the following list is sufficiently comprehensive to launch the discussion of what effective U.S. action should be undertaken.

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A. Fields of Endeavor

1. Political

a. U.S. political postures as demonstrated in:

- ✓ (1) Legislative branch of Government
- ✓ (2) Executive branch of Government
- (3) Judicial branch of Government
- (4) U.S. News commentary (press and radio)
- (5) Diplomacy: includes treaties and CFM
- (6) United Nations (deserves special treatment)
- (7) U. S. Labor movements
- (8) U. S. industry
- (9) U. S. political parties
- (10) U. S. political action groups: youth movements, veterans organizations, religious groups.

b. Fields for U. S. Activities Overseas

- (1) Economic assistance
- (2) Direct communication with Soviet Bloc personnel
- (3) U.S. Government advertising overseas (e.g., USIE activity)
- (4) Foreign radio (e.g., RFE)
- (5) Foreign press
- (6) Foreign political parties (includes resistance groups in Iron Curtain countries)
- (7) U.S. industry in foreign countries (e.g., Aramco)
- (8) Foreign judicial circles (outlawing Communist parties Otis, Vengler, Mundzentz trials); constituting legal actions against Communist parties, funds, assets, injunctions, etc.)
- (9) Foreign political action groups, (religious groups, youth movements, women's leagues, labor groups).

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2. Economic

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2. Economic

a. U. S. economic posture as demonstrated in:

- (1) Legislative branch of Government
- (2) Export-Import Bank
- (3) Federal Reserve
- (4) Department of State
- (5) Department of Treasury
- (6) Department of Commerce
- (7) Department of Agriculture
- (8) National Production Authority
- (9) Defense Production Authority
- (10) United Nations
- (11) U. S. Labor
- (12) U. S. Industry
- (13) U. S. news commentary

b. Fields for U.S. activities overseas

- (1) World Bank
- (2) Economic assistance (e.g., ECA)
- (3) Military assistance (e.g., MDAP)
- (4) U.S. industry in foreign countries
- (5) United Nations economic groups
- (6) International labor groups

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3. Military

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3. Military

a. U. S. military posture as demonstrated in:

- (1) Legislative branch of Government
- (2) Department of State
- (3) Department of Defense
- (4) Atomic Energy Commission
- (5) Defense Production Authority
- (6) Allied Armed Forces
- (7) United Nations

b. Fields for U.S. activities overseas

- (1) Military assistance (e.g., MDAP)
- (2) Economic assistance (e.g., ECA)

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B. Types of Weapons

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B. Types of Weapons and Techniques

Although many types of weapons and techniques may be applied to more than one field of endeavor, for the purpose of facilitating verification and expansion of the list, they are set forth below in four basic classifications: Political, Economic, Military, and Propaganda.

For the purpose of classification, a weapon is defined as an instrument of offensive or defensive combat and a technique as a manner of performance.

(N.B. As the following lists include covert weapons and techniques, it is suggested that this paper be restricted to OPC and not left with the Panel.)

1. Political

a. Types of weapons

- (1) Political individuals and parties
- (2) Resistance groups
- (3) "Volunteer" forces
- (4) Minority groups
- (5) Labor groups
- (6) Enigre groups
- (7) UN & US Agencies
- (8) Press
- (9) Radio
- (10) Publications

b. Techniques

- (1) Diplomatic intervention and non-intervention
 - (a) threats and show thereof
- (2) Military intervention and non-intervention

(3) Displays of Force

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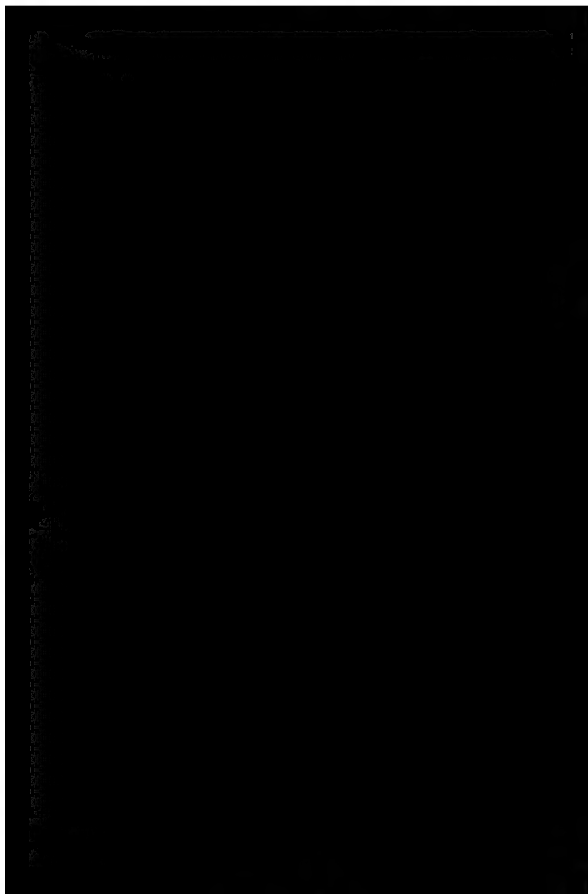
3. Military

a. Types of Weapons

b. Techniques

- (1) Deployment of U.S. Armed Forces
- (2) Deployment of Allied Armed Forces
- (3) Show of force (parades, fly past, naval visits, maneuvers)
- (4) Military campaigns (Korea)
- (5) Use of "volunteer" and guerrilla forces
- (6) U.S. and Allied mobilization
- (7) Potential of new weapons

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4. Propaganda

a. Types of Weapons

- (1) Newspapers (daily, weekly, and organizational)
- (2) Pamphlets, leaflets, brochures, handbills, booklets
- (3) Periodicals
- (4) Books
- (5) Posters
- (6) Displays (advertising types)
- (7) Radio (commercial, governmental, covert, amateur)
- (8) Movies
- (9) Photographs
- (10) Ballies
- (11) Mail
- (12) Telephone
- (13) Balloons, guided missiles, air drops
- (14) Airplanes

b. Techniques

- (1) Government and military directives, instructions, proclamations, etc.

- (2) Rumors



- (5) Identification
- (6) Persuasion
- (7) Intimidation

- (8) Planted documents

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III.

The problem of the PSB is to determine how best to coordinate the total effort of the Government in the cold war. Hence, PSB should seek to establish liaison type arrangements that will permit full cooperation by agencies involved in the international effort, or in the establishment of national postures.

For example:

- A. PSB should carefully consider how to gear Congressional action and speeches to the cold war. Either the formation of select Psychological Strategy Committees (similar to AE committees or Armed Forces committees of Senate and House) is indicated, or it should be brought about by machinery of the Democratic Party within the House. The former warrant consideration since it would provide unified (bipartisan) action and would include the likes of Senator Lodge.
- B. The PSB should consider how to integrate the efforts of the FBI and NSRB, both outside of the NSC machinery, into the cold war effort.
- C. The PSB should consider measures to integrate the efforts of U.S. industry with overseas connections into the cold war effort. Companies such as Aramco might well be willing to contribute directly to beneficial activity undertaken in areas vital to their overseas operations.

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